Revised March 1971

CASCON

FACTOR CODING FORMS

Arms Control Project

Center for International Studies

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Cambridge, Massachusetts

Approved For Release 2004/09/23 : CIA-RDP79M00096A000500010012-5

## CASCON Factor Coding Form

## INSTRUCTIONS

In connection with our earlier research on local conflicts, i.e. small wars and near-wars other than those in which both superpowers were directly involved, under the sponsorship of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, we devised a dynamic model according to which all conflicts can go through a number of standard phases. Phase I is when a Dispute begins. Phase II is the beginning of a Conflict, signalled by at least one side viewing the dispute in potentially military terms. If hostilities break out the Conflict is in Phase III, within which it can intensify (escalate) or not. If fighting ends but the conflict remains, it is Phase IV; if only the dispute remains it is Phase V. Ideally the case can go to Settlement any time.

Between each Phase is a threshhold marking the point of transition. Within each Phase we identified Factors, that is events, facts, situations, and the like, which we believed influenced the direction of the conflict toward or away from violence, i.e. were Conflict-Promoting or Conflict-Minimizing. Each Factor was considered to be influential on the course of the conflict, tending toward or away from violence. (We were of course aware that avoidance of violence is not necessarily always the prime objective. Our chief concern was in finding solutions to conflicts, particularly those that could involve the nuclear powers.)

We have now developed an experimental pilot model of a computerized system for handling such information on local conflict (CASCON), with the aim of supplying to the official facing an incipient (or critical) local conflict situation both an aid to his memory (through speedy retrieval of factors in similar past conflicts), and an aid to his imagination (through statistical computer analyses of similar combinations of factors, along with related conflict-controlling measures that might be relevant to the new conflict). We have amassed tentative lists of factors, along with relevant policy measures, for about half of the local conflicts that have taken place since 1945. From these we have developed the attached general list of factors classified by subject within Phases I, II, and III. (For purposes of this experimental pilot system we are considering P-IV factors as the same as P-II, and new hostilities as new P-III's.)

Both the United Nations and governments have already found the pilot CASCON system potentially useful. Your expert knowledge of the relevance and strength of factors tending either toward or away from violence will help to make this system an even more useful tool to national and UN officials, as well as scholars, who share a concern for minimizing conflicts and avoiding great power war.

## Some Points to Remember

- 1. Each statement can have only one box checked.
- Please do not modify the statements in any way before you answer. If you feel that there is something about this case that had influence but is not in our list, please add it at the end of the form on the supplemental sheets provided. 2.
- Therefore please do not be discour-Remember, many of these statements may not be appropriate (i.e. aged if you continually check the same box each time. not present) in your case. 3,
- (or interstate) and the statement clearly relates to one which number of local conflicts, some interstate and some internal is interstate (internal). Do not leave the statement blank, Therefore you may think some statements are not relevant in your case because you are considering one which is internal Also remember that these statements have been drawn from a rather just check "not present." 4.
- 5. We use the words "ally" and "supporter" to mean a nation or other party who is in some way committed to one of the sides involved. This may be a treaty commitment, an ideological commitment, or some other general commitment.
- 6. In case of a factor that changed during the course of the Phase, its effect and influence should be coded as of early in the Phase.
- to quo" side, the other the "non-status quo" side, referring not For purposes of this analysis we assume there are  $\frac{2}{2}$  sides to each conflict, and one can be identified as the ideology but to who is attacking whom. 7

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## PHASE I

CASE:	
"STATUS QUO" SIDE:	
DATE PHASE BEGAN:	
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	PHASE I-1.	NOT A FA	FACTOR	A FACT	0		
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+ -	I.C PREVIOUS OR GENERAL RELATIONS BETWEEN SIDES  1.C PREVIOUS  2.C A * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *						se 2004/09/2
1 24	Agents of one side have infiltrated and under- Fained political structure of other side.						23 : CIA-
m	3.4 The opposition in the disputed area had managed 6 to liquidate or absorb any potential "middle-Oground."						RDP79M00
4	• One side was controlled politically by the other.						D96A0
Ι'n	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••						005000100
9	ه Both sides had previously agreed to settle further disputes peaceably.						12-5
7.	. One side sought friendly relations with the other side.	<u>.</u>					
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	PHASE I-2.	NOT A	FACTOR	OR		A F	ACTO	R		
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~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	80 The two sides to the dispute were historic penemies.		<del></del>							ise 2004/0
. ኢ. ይሊ .	One side suspicious of intentions of other side.									9/23
ÇI <u>∯</u> -RDF	One side opposed the present form of government of the other side.									CIA-RD
79 <u>₩</u> 000	One side had been historically dominant in region.									P79M000
	Leaders of one side were nostalgic over by historical memory of lost empire.									96A0005
<b>∮</b> 0 <u>₽</u> 1001	The "status quo" side had had success in dealing with a comparable threat in another country.									0001001
2-5 <del>.</del>	Revolt in disputed area gave substance to charges that it did not want to become part of "status quo" side.									2-5
1,5	A party linked to a superpower was the strongest force in the "non-status quo" side.									

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	1.22.4		ਜ	<del> </del>		+	22	<b>5</b> ∷	2.

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	insufficient information, check box one (1) situation not present or true, check box two (2) present but no influence, check box three (3) a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	ally of one side was unwilling to force in the region.	concerns led to the introduction troops into the territory of one	great powers did not encourage close between the two parties.	great powers did encourage such	ily close ties between the Hon-status and one great power made possible it of former as base for latter's in the region.	le support from one great power for one side increasing, latter's proximity to closer at power tended to isolate that side in the it of a showdown.
PHASE I-4	insufficient information, situation not present or present but no influence, a factor, check as approp	GENERAL STAT	22.98 A strong along use its fo	Great power of foreign t side.	Involved greations	Involved close rel	Increasing quo" side developmer penetratio	Whil was grea
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28	28.00 One side was receiving material support from a 4 great power ally.	·						·	2004/09
29.	29.6 Historic rivalry made each great power reluctant to see introduction of the other's forces into b the area.			·					723 : CIA-R
8	Great power dispute led to competition for favor 6 one side's leadership.								(DP79WIO
31.	Relations of "non-status quo- side with one property great power had become closer, while relations with another had cooled.								0096A0005
32.	One superpower's interest in removing other's intitary bases coincided with the "non-status quo" side's desires.								00010012-
33.	Rivalries among two great power allies of "non-status quo" side made each unwilling to restrain "non-status quo" side leadership lest other ally profit.								,

	PHASE I-6.	NOT A	FACTOR		A	FACTO	<b>8</b>		
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34.72	III DEXTERNAL RELATIONS GENERALLY  \$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ \times \								2004/09/23
35	Major allies of favor its policy								: CIA-RDF
36.00	No buffer areas separated the two sides.								79М00
37.000	Nationalist hopes in the disputed area were stimulated by occupation troops.					·			096A000
5000100 ⊗ ⊗	One side sought to gain support from outside party.								5000100
<b>12-5</b> 68	One side did not seek external support.								12-5
40.	One external party had given both sides money and material support.			:					

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25.75	55.00 One side had extensive training and/or experience to in guerrilla and terrorist tactics.							·	e 2004/ <b>0</b> 9
үд <b>ү23 : СИ</b> 95	A strong ally of one side had military force in the region.								9/23 : C
-RDP79M0	"Non-status quo" side able to acquire large stocks of arms and ammunition as a result of a previous conflict.								A-RDP79M0
58	The "non-status quo" side had general military superiority.								0096A0
<b>050001</b> 0	The "status quo" side had general military superiority.								00500010
09	The disputed area was of strategic importance to "status quo" side.								0012-5
61.	The disputed area was of strategic importance to the "non-status quo" side.								

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PHASE I-11.	insufficient information, check box one (1) situation not present or true, check box two (2) present but no influence, check box three (3) a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	Already much international organization activity to settle the dispute peacefully.	There was no involvement yet of international organization.	One side had signed international agreements that prohibited threat or use of force.	Action of a regional security organization was weak.	Action of a regional security organization was strong.	ETHNIC (REFUGEES, NOMADS, MINORITIES, ETC.)  * * * * * * * * *  Racial divisions within the disputed area disadvantaged the "non-status quo" side.
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2004/09 92	Racial divisions within the disputed area tavored the "non-status quo" side.							·	e 2004/0
/23 : Cl/ ├	Immigrants from one side to disputed area competed with the indigenous population.								9/23 : CI
N-RDP79 8.	Immigrants from one side to disputed area increased tension.								4-KDP/9
M00096A00	The impending emergence of an independent homo- Government geneous state provided focus for aspirations of Somilar people living elsewhere.		·						MUUU96AU
0500010 ଛ	One side had access to refugees or irregular One forces of the other side to use as a proxy force.								1050001
31	Areas adjacent to"non-status quo" side contained on people who aspired to join their brethen.								JU12-5
82.	Conflict for scarce resources among nomadic group brought them into conflict with the nominal sovereign of the region.	oj -							

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1.2.8.4 4 <b>部版体研</b>	insufficient information, check box one (1) situation not present or true, check box two (2) present but no influence, check box three (3) a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	NO IN- LOS INFO.  TO TRUE  TO	-	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE	FACTOR :	FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE AO O	H bevorgan	
J. IXEIE	GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	1 2 3	MUCH IN FLUENCE 4	SOME LITTLE INFLUENCE INFLUENCE 5 6	<del>                                     </del>	SOME INFLUENCE 8	INFLUENCE 9 9	덩
ase 29 ⊗	Long history of distrust between ethnic groups.						ase 2	-
8	1						004/0	
85 58	Large and powertheir supporte	T					9/23 : C	
8	Both s						IA-RDF	
I	ECONOMIC* ,						79M00	-
870304	"Non status-quo" side derived much economic advantage from other side.						)096A	1
005000	1						0005000	
68	Area in dispute economically important to both sides.						10012-5	
90.	Economic policy of one side was exploitative.							
91.	"Status quo" side was dependent on external economic assistance.							

	PHASE I-14	NOT A FACTOR	OR		A FA	C I O	R		
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rRelease	SENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	1 2	MUCH INFL 3	MUCH SOME INFLUENCE 4 5	LITTLE ENCE INFLUENCE 6		MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME IN FLUENCE 8	or Release
8 2004	OR "Non-status quo" side was dependent on external conomic assistance.		-						e 2004
1	VII <b>S.</b> INTERNAL POLITICAL  * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *								/09/23 : C
IA-RDF	93.4 Historically the only effective force in area was the "non-status quo" side.								IA-RDF
94,	"Non-status quo" side sought to intimidate its potential base of support.								79M0
96 <u>4</u> 00									096A0
) 050001   දි	1								005000
1 <b>0012</b> -									10012-
98.	Moderate leaders of "non not want to appear to be change.								5
99.	One side feared loss of disputed area would lead to loss of status.								

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insufficient information, check box one (1) situation not present or true, check box two (2) present but no influence, check box three (3) a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8,or 9	NO INEO.	NOT TRUE	EFNENCE NO IN-	FACTOR 1	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE	RD E	FACTOR FROM IN	FACTOR TENDS AWAY dd FROM INCREASED VIOLENCED A	Approved F
a GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	1	2	3	MUCH IN FLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME IN FLUENCE 8	TILLE INFLUENCE 9
One side witnessed success of other groups against the opposing side.									se 2004
"Status quo" side moved toward a greater degree of self-government for the "non-status quo" side.	υ								/09/23 : C
"Status quo" side denied a greater degree of self-government for the "non-status quo" side.									IA-RDP
Armed forces in disputed area unable or unwilling to support its government.									79M000
Internal security forces of one side inadequate to deal with situation in disputed area.	a)								96A00(
CHARACTERISTICS OF ONE SIDE									5000100
Leaders of one side shared same political ideology as leaders in disputed area.									12-5

PHASE I-16.		TON	A FAC	FACTOR		A	FACTO	N.			
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SENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS  B  C  C  C  C  C  C  C  C  C  C  C  C		1	2	3	MUCH IN FLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME IN FLUENCE 8	INFLUENT 9	r Releas
1000 Head of one side had family ties in area of the dispute.										e 2004/0	e 2004/0
The leaders of one side were preoccupied with consolidating their internal hegemony and restoring order.		th								9/23 : CIA	9/23 : CIA
Leaders of "non-status quo" side did not want to intervene overtly against the other side.		int.								-KDF7	-RDP7
Leaders of "status quo" side did not want intervene overtly against the other side.	1	to								SIVIOOOS	ennone
The "status quo" side avoided any direct provocation.										OAUUU.	6A0005
116. Not all leaders of the "non-status quo" were willing to resort to violence.	So	side								000100	000100
11g. One side had been focusing its attention other disputes.	on									12-5	12-5
113. Both sides extremely nationalistic.	- 1										

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ION	ON			1	Ä					gu
PHASE 1-17.	In insufficient information, check box one (1)  [A insufficient information, check box one (1)  [A ituation not present or true, check box two (2)  [A present but no influence, check box three (3)  [A in factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	A B GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	One side extremely nationalistic.	One side, having won its independence by force, cearded as fraudulent any independence won by amicable agreement.	İ	Persor	The policies c that it was or		The u	1. Internal political divisions within one side led its ruling regime to search for a unifying
	451 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	N LEIGASE	200-	4/09/i23 : C			6A080500	010612	170.	121.

This properties with the properties of support was badly split; and the properties of support was badly split; and the properties of support was badly split; and one side ore side or side		Approved Fo	or Releas	e 2004	09/2	3 : CIA-	RDP	79Мф	0096A0	005000	10012-5		
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			GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	One side considered itself to have a to carry out its policy.	One side considered itself culturally	Public opinion in one support of other side	The "status quo" side was very cohesive	The "non-status quo" side was very cohesive	The "non-status quo" side's base of was badly split.	The "status quo" side's base of support badly split.	Many individuals on one to an outside organizati	One side, economic,a material b	The "non-status quo" side's main vehicle action hitherto unsuccessful.
		•	or Releas	e <b>2004/</b> 21	<b>109/2</b>   71	3: <b>CIA</b> -	RDP.	12 <b>M</b> 6	0A360h	005000	10012-5	130	131,

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II I					
P H A S	CASE:	'STATUS QUO''SIDE:	'NON-STATUS QUO''SIDE:	DATE PHASE BEGAN:	CODER:

PHAGE 11-1.  1. Independent information, check box one (1)  2. Independent information, check box one (1)  3. Independent information, check box one (1)  4. Independent information, check box one (1)  5. Independent information, check box one (1)  6. Independent information, check box one (1)  7. Independent information, check box one (1)  8. Independent information informa		Approved F	orkRelea	ase 2004	/09/23	: CIA-R	DP79M	00096A	0005000100	12-5		
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		12.74.										

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	insufficient information, check box one (1) situation not present or true, check box two (2) present but no influence, check box three (3) a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	a e GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS 8 8	The two sides are not ideologically divided.	Direct negotiations take place between the parties.	One side underestimates its own strength and overestimates that of the other side and its ally.	Representatives of each side agree to arrange a meeting of their leaders.	The leaders of one side make overtures to the leader of the other side for a modus vivendi.	The "status quo" side takes strong measures against the "non-status quo" side and its supporters.	Public opinion in one side aroused by action of other side.	. Public opinion in one side is indifferent.	. Ore side accused by the other of using allies to subvert its government.
i	1	Kelease	<b>2004</b>	/09/23 :	CIA-RDP7	177 21/10008	;000¥90	0 <u>0</u> 010012	1- <b>5</b> ·	16.	17.
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	S B GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS B S	1 2	3	MUCH IN FLUENCE 4	SOME LITTLE INFLUENCE INFLUENCE 5 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME IN FLUENCE 8	r let lesse 1 let lesse 2 lesse 3 lesse 1 lesse 1 lesse 2 lesse 3 lesse 3 lesse 3 lesse 3 lesse 4 lesse 3 lesse 4 lesse 6 lesse 8 lesse 9 less
2004/0	GREAT POWER INVOLVEMENT  * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *							2004/0
H .	One side discounts the threat of the other side's ally to intervene.							9/23 :
CIA-RDI	አል Major ally of "non-status quo" side strongly prefers a peaceful settlement.							CIA-RD
20.	Major ally of "non-status quo" side shows no preference for a peaceful settlement.							P79M00
096A00	U.S. public opinion is generally more favorable toward the "non-status quo" side.							0096A0
72,	U.S. policy at this time appears to be friendly to the aims of the "non-status quo" side.							005000100
12:5 2:25	The United States in impartial in the conflict at this stage.							12-5
24.	. The United States is not impartial in the conflict at this stage.							
25	. Cther superpower(s) are impartial in the conflict at this stage.						130	

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PHASE II-4.	In insufficient information, check box one (1)  In situation not present or true, check box two (2)  In present but no influence, check box three (3)  In a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	S B GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS B B B	Other superpower(s) are not impartial in the conflict at this stage.	The United States urges both sides to settle the dispute through direct talks.	The major allies of each side agree that the disputed area is in the sphere of influence of of one of them.	The major allies of each side are not in agreement that the disputed area is in the sphere of influence of one of them.		Splits within one side are exacerbated by ideological struggles within the region.	The "status quo" side's major ally is distracted by other conflicts and thus gives relatively low priority to the "status quo" side.
	1	n Release	2004/	<b>0</b> 9/23 :	CI&-RDP7	∽ al⁄Atooae	400 <u>6</u> 5000	<u>၂၂</u> ၀၂ <u>2</u>	31.
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	PHASE II-5.	NOT A FACTOR	)R	A	FACTO	24			
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	SENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	7	MUCH IN FLUENCE 3 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH IN FLUENCE 7	SOME IN FLUENCE 8		r Paless
32.	OOD Side feels that an outside party with much influence in disputed area is not fulfilling prior commitments.							200 1100	2004/09/
33.									23 · CIA-
34.									DP79N
35.	100964								1000962
36.	<b>\</b> 0050001								0005000
37.	IQ012-5								10012-5
38.	Settlement of another conflict leaves the "nonstatus quo" side free to concentrate on this conflict.								

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The first first information, check box one (1)   Exercise the control of the co	PHASE I	11-6.	NOT A	FACTOR		A	FACTO	1			
OCAL CONFLICTS  1 2 3 4 5 6 6 1	insufficie situation present bu	check box one (1) rue, check box two check box three (3) iate 4,5,6,7,8, or	NOT TRUE/	-NI ON		TENDS TOWAE	9	FACTOR FROM IN	TENDS AWAY	OLENCE	Approved Fo
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transition of similar groups elsewhere for the "non-status quo" side.  party is believed by one  ver for the other.  ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### #	# 7007 The "non-status 7000 Conflict.										e 2004/
<pre>* believed by one the other.  * * * * sharply in favor of the not in favor of the litary superiority in s military superiority of the "status quo" side reasses.</pre>	Successful provide a	rts of similar groups for the "non-status o									09/23 :
<pre>* * * * sharply in favor of the  not in favor of the  litary superiority in  s military superiority  the "status quo" side  reases.</pre>	Classication of the contraction	third party is believed by one e a cover for the other.									CIA-RDP7
sharply in favor of the  not in favor of the  litary superiority in  smilitary superiority  of the "status quo" side  reases.	6000MILITARY * *	* *									9M0009
not in favor of the litary superiority in  smilitary superiority  of the "status quo" side reases.	The milit	sharply in favor of									6A0005
side has military superiority in quo" side has military superiority tted area. c interest of the "status quo" side tted area increases.	000 The military 01"status quo"	not in favor of			·						000100
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	GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	1 2	<u>ر کا کی</u>	MUCH IN FLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH IN FLUENCE 7	SOME IN FLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUE 9	d ∯or Re
47.	when "non-status quo" side agrees to place its wilitary forces under the command of a neutral Oleader.								elease 200	lease 200
48.	© There is a weak countervailing military force one of the disputed area.									4/09/23
49.	Police forces in the disputed area are inadequate and regular military forces are used, thus aliendating the "non-status quo" side.									: CIA-RDI
50.	Mone side is able to obtain quantities of arms and ammunition left over from another conflict.					·				P79M0
51.	side sends troop									096A
52.	OThe "status quo" side reinforces its garrison Oin the disputed area.									0005000
53.	OBoth sides strengthen their military forces in the disputed area.									01001
54.										2-5
55.	Broader strategic requirements place a high priority on avoiding a situation in the disputed area that would interfere with great power relationships.									

PHASE II-8.  The fights of the following											Γ
The United Nations takes other action, check box one (1)    Characteristic control over time (2)	Ē				<del></del>	A	A C T				
### MUCH SOME LITTLE MUCH SIDE WITHOUT STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS   1 2 3 1 4 4 6 5 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	1. If	sufficient information, check box one (1) tuation not present or true, check box two esent but no influence, check box three (3) factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or	IN FO.	NO IN- BKESENL	ļ	TENDS TOWAR	0	FACTOR FROM IN	TENDS AWAY CREASED VIC	DLENCE 194	Annroyed F
One side's military strength is growing.  Subposition parties in one side urge firmer policy  Choward other side.  One side interprets "routine" troop movements by bother side as a threat.  The effort to redress military assistance.  One side seeks foreign military assistance.  One side seeks foreign military balance in the area control over its military forces.  One side able to exercise only control over its military forces.  One side able to exercise only control over its military forces.  One side able to exercise only control over its military forces.  One side able to exercise only control over its military forces.  One side able to exercise only control over its military forces.  One side able to exercise only control over its military forces.  One side able to exercise only control over its military forces.  One side able to exercise only control over its military forces.  One side able to exercise only control over its military forces.  One side able to exercise only control over its military forces.  One side able to exercise only control over its military forces.  One side able to exercise only control over its military forces.  One side able to exercise only control over its military forces.  One side able to exercise only control over its military forces.  One side able to exercise only control over its military forces.  One side able to exercise only control over its military forces.  One side able to exercise only control over its military forces.  One side able to exercise only control over its military forces.  One side able to exercise only control over its military forces.  One side able to exercise only control over its military forces.		SOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS  SOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS			MUCH IN FL UENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	UENCE 8	INFLUENCE 9	or Beleas
One side interprets "routine" troop movements by  Cone side interprets "routine" troop movements by  One side interprets "routine" troop movements by  One side interprets "routine" troop movements by  One side as a threat.  One side seeks foreign military balance in the area,  Gone side seeks foreign military assistance is sought.  One of oreign military assistance is sought.  One side able to exercise only  On	56.	side's military strength is								e 200	200
One side interprets "routine" troop movements by  One side as a threat.  One side seeks foreign military balance in the area,  One side seeks foreign military assistance.  One side able to exercise only  One side able to e	١.	Opposition parties in one side urge firmer policy toward other side.								4/09/23	4/09/23
Uneffort to redress military balance in the area  Quantification defort to redress military balance in the area  Gove side seeks foreign military assistance.  Gove side able to exercise only  Government over its military forces.  GOVERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION (U.N. AND REGIONAL);  GOVERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION (U.N. AND REGIONAL);  GOVERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION (U.N. AND REGIONAL);  The United Nations urges the parties to negotiate a settlement.  The United Nations fails to take action.	58.	One side interprets "routine" troop movements by pother side as a threat.								, . CIA-	· CIA-
One side able to exercise only	59.	effort to redress military balance in the side seeks foreign military assistance.								KDF / 3	RDP79
One side able to exercise only   60	foreign military assistance i								IVIOOO	МООО	
The United Nations fails to take action.  The United Nations fails to take action.	61.	rces		-						30A000	364000
The United Nations urges the parties to negotiate a settlement.  The United Nations fails to take action.  The United Nations fails to take action.		OCTOR OF THE STATE								500010012	500010012
The United Nations takes other ac The United Nations fails to take	62.	1								-	-5
The United Nations fails to take	63.	United Nations takes		-							
	64.	fails to take									

	PHASE II-9.	NOT A	FACTOR		A	FACTO	1			
2. If 3. If 4. If	Expression information, check box one (1) [Expression not present or true, check box two (2) [Expression not influence, check box three (3) [Expression th	NOT TRUE/	LUNENCE NO IN-	FACTOR TENDS TOWAR INCREASED VIOLENCE	NDS TOWARD VIOLENCE		FACTOR FROM IN	FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCEO D	OLENCEADA	Annana d Ca
	GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	1	2 3	MUCH SC IN FLUENCE IN	SOME I INFLUENCE 1 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME IN FLUENCE 8	TILLE O B O B O B O B O B O B O B O B O B O B	된 - B
65.	Onternational agreements exist to which one side and the allies of the other are parties, prohibiting intervention in the affairs of the conter side.								2004/09/23	2004/00/22
. 99	Regional organization takes action.								: CIA	· CIA
67.	Regional organization fails to take action.								-RUF	DD
.IV	METHNIC (MINORITIES, REFUGEES)  * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *							and the second seco	·/9M00096	70140000
69	One side regards its internal to certain groups as having been in other side.								A0005000	A 0005000
70.	ii e								10012-5	10012 6
71.	Discontent increases among one side's ethnic brethren within the other side.									
72.	One side is committed to pursue the objective of unification of all members of the same ethnic group.									•

la la	PHASE II-10.	NOT A F	FACTOR		A	FACT	0 R		Арр
1. 1. 3. 1. 4. 1.	Insufficient information, check box one (1)  Institution not present or true, check box two (2)  Insuration not influence, check box three (3)  Insuration influence, check box three (3)  Insuration influence, check box three (3)  Insuration influence, check box three (3)	NO INFO.	EFOENCE NO IN- BEESENI	FACTOR T INCREASE	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE	9	FACTOR FROM IN	TENDS AWAY	roved For Re
	GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	1 2	т	MUCH IN FL UENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME IN FLUENCE 8	LITTLES INFLUESCE 9 9
73.	The rights of minority groups in the disputed garea are guaranteed.								04/09/2
74.	The rights of minority groups in the disputed $\frac{\Omega}{\mathbf{p}}$ area are not guaranteed.								: CIA-
75. (	Many on one side seeking particular goal are dinked ethnically with people in a neighboring country that have achieved the same goal.								RDP79M0
76.	Minority group in "non-status quo" side is not 9in favor of changing status quo.								0096A0
	VII.GECONOMIC  0  * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *							00500010012-	00500010012-
78.	The economic value of the disputed area to one side increases.								5
79.	The disputed area does not have important economic value.								

		NOT A	FACTOR	R	A	FACTO			Ар	Δn
	1. In insufficient information, check box one (1) 2. In situation not present or true, check box two (2) 3. In present but no influence, check box three (3) 4. In a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	NO INFO.	ELUENCE NO IN- PRESENT		FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE		FACTOR FROM IN	FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE D A	OLENCE bord	proved For B
albaca 2		<u> </u>		MUCH IN FLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH IN FLUENCE 7	SOME IN FLUENCE 8	eleganiani S 6 6	elesse ?
004/0	Economic policy of one side is exploitative.	-							004/0	004/0
)9/23 : C	"Status quo" side is dependent economic assistance.								19/23 : C	19/23 : 0
IA-RDP	Non-status quo" side is dependent on external economic assistance.								IA-RDP	IA-BDB
<b>79M00096A000</b>	INTERNAL POLITI * * * * * Opposition partie								/9M00096A000	79M00096A000
50 <b>¢</b> 0100	alter the status quo.  In the disputed area popular sentiment is over- whelmingly for a change in the status quo.								5000100	5000100
12-5 58	Domestic political situation of one si a heightening of public attention to								12-5	12-5
1	Political opposition exists to government in power's policy vis-a-vis the other side.									
87.	Public opinion hardens against the other side.									

	PHASE II-12.	NOT A F	FACTOR		А	FACTO	R			
12.2 3.1 11.1 11.1 11.1 11.1 11.1 11.1 1	Insufficient information, check box one (1) Institution not present or true, check box two (2) Institution not influence, check box three (3) Institute as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	NO TRUE NO PRESENT	EFNENCE NO IN-	FACTOR 1	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE	a.,	FACTOR FROM IN	S AWAY SED VI	Devorged OF ENCERGE	
Ti Releas	GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	1 2	3	MUCH IN FLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME IN FLUENCE 8	OERelea: 6 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8
88	of "Status quo" side agrees to submit the odisputed question to a plebiscite.			·				·	se 200	
68	6 'Non-status quo" side agrees to submit the disputed question to a plebiscite.								4/09/23	
H H									: CIA-RDP	
90.	One side's policy increases in militancy.	_	-						791	1
91.00	91.00 One side's position in the dispute hardens to the 60 point where it would contemplate negotiations only 9 if the other side accepts its claim.		<del>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </del>						M00096	
00500	Opposition parties in one side are urging the use of force to achieve their side's goal.								<b>\00050</b>	
0010012 8	One side shifts to exaggerating								010012	
94.	Experience of "non-status quo" side provides the structure, experience, and material means to carry on hostilities.								-5	
95.	One side believes that unless action is taken soon, more extreme action will need to be taken.									

,		NOT A	FACTOR		A	FACTO	R		
1. If 3. If 4. If	FHASE 11-13.  Finsufficient information, check box one (1)  Gistuation not present or true, check box two (2)  Figuresent but no influence, check box three (3)  Figure 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	IN FO.	EFOENCE NO IN- SEESENL	FACTOR 5 INCREASI	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE	А	FACTOR FROM IN	FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE o p	OFFINCENCE OFFINA
	GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	7	I	MUCH IN FLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH IN FLUENCE 7	SOME IN FLUENCE 8	orReleas INFLUERO 9
96	96.0 Humanitarian motives make action seem urgent.								se 200
97.	Ties of one side's leader to the disputed area make action seem urgent.	<del>_</del>							04/09/2
98.	Dindividuals with personal stake in status quo are involved in inflammatory incidents.								23 : CIA
.66	UNON-status quo" side develops a strategy which was successful in other conflicts.								-RDP79
100									М0009
101	Description of the control of the co								6A000500
102	102 0 Official authority of one side is divided on the question of whether to deal with the ther side unyieldingly or moderately.								010012-5
103	. One side fears that if it yields to the demands of the other side, other parties will make similar demands and cause deterioration of situation.								

Appr	Ad PHASE II-14.	NOT A FACTOR	TOR	1	A FACTO			App	
oved Tollice	Insufficient information, check box one (1) Ifficiation not present or true, check box two (2) Ifficiation not influence, check box three (3) Ifficial factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	NO IN- INFO.	FLUENCE	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE		FACTOR FROM IN	FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE A o	oved For Re	1
ease 2004	GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	1 2	<u>ν</u> ε	NUCH SOME INFLUENCE 4 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME IN FLUENCE 8	ease 2004	8
104623	The "non-status quo" side believes it can win through political means.							4/09/23	1/00/5
105	105 $\frac{O}{5}$ The "status quo" side believes it can win $\frac{O}{2}$ through political means.							: CIA-RE	
1000 1000	106% The leaders of one side believe that a limited mount of violence will give weight and urgency to diplomatic efforts.							OP79M00	
107	"Status quo" side concerned over world opinion.							0964	
10801	Non-status quo" side concerned over world opin- jon.							0005000	
6012-5	109 Aid received by one side increases prospect of tits becoming a base for political action in the tregion.							010012-5	10015
110.	One side wishes to keep its role covert or indirect.								
111.	. One side is able to obtain a proxy force to carry out its policy.								
		- -							

. 'P'	A PHASE II-15.	NOT A FAC	FACTOR	A	ACTO			Ар	
4. If	In insufficient information, check box one (1)  In situation not present or true, check box two (2)  In present but no influence, check box three (3)  In fa factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	NO TRUE NO TRUE	ELUENCE NO IN-	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE		FACTOR FROM IN	FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE D A	OF ENCE	wayyad Faw D
	GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	1 2	3	MUCH SOME LI INFLUENCE IN 4	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME IN FLUENCE 8	elease 20 ELLILI ENTITUTE OF THE PROPERTY OF T	[B]
112	11200ne side has sectional and ethnic divisions.		_ <del>, </del>					04/0	04/0
113.	oers of one side are							9/23 : 0	122 .
1 t	The base of support for the "non-status quo" side dis divided along religious lines.							A-RUP	A DDD
115	The base of support for the "status quo" side is divided along religious lines.							7910100	701400
116	The "non-status c							U96AUU	00000
117	OD The "status quo" side is split along ethnic								050004
118	1							0012-5	0042.5
119.	The "status que								
120.	. For the first time political groups begin to emerge on one side.								

pr	PHASE II-16.	NOT A FAC	FACTOR		A	FACT (	0 R		Appi	Anna
o₩ed⊣Fer⊬Rel	insufficient information, check box one (1) situation not present or true, check box two (2) present but no influence, check box three (3) a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	NO INFO. PRESENT PRESENT	EFNENCE NO IN-	FACTOR 1 INCREASE	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE	Q	FACTOR FROM IN	FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENC	oved For Rel	aved For Pol
ease 200	GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	1 2	m	MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME IN FLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUE 9	CSE SUC
<b>4/09/23</b> :	Opposition parties in "status quo" side urge that it concede to the "non-status quo" side's demands.								7,00720 .	4/09/23 :
CIA-RD	COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION  * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *									
P79M00	122 Normal diplomatic channels between the two sides Sare disrupted.							· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	DZQMAA
123	Good communications between the two sides.									0067
154 154 1000500	Little accurate information available to the sides regarding situation in the disputed area.									000500
010012	1255 Accurate information available to the sides on the disputed area.								010012	010012
-5 IX	ACTIONS OR CONTROLS IN THE DISPUTED AREA									_5
126.	Incidents in the disputed area increase in seriousness and number.		AND THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN			<b>a</b> a aa a <b>aa</b> aa a a a a a a a a a a a				

		1								Γ
	de Phase II-17.	NOT A F	FACTOR		A	FACTO	1		App	App
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Is insufficient information, check box one (1)  Is situation not present or true, check box two (2)  Is present but no influence, check box three (3)  Is a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	NO TRUE NO PRESENT	EFNENCE NO IN-	FACTOR T INCREASE	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE	Q	FACTOR FROM IN	FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCED OA	OLENCED	roved For Re
	GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	1 2	е	MUCH IN FLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME IN FLUENCE 8	INFLUE	B lease 200
<b>4/09/23</b> 27 21	The proximity of one side to the disputed area <b>5</b> The proximity of one side to the disputed area <b>5</b> and its greater power give it great influence.		·						J4/09/23	04/09/23
1286	1280 One side follows a policy of repression against political groups in disputed area.								. CIA-r	· CIA-F
DP.79N	One side follows a policy of toleration vis-a-vis								NDP 13N	RDP79N
1300	1300 One side uses its military presence in the 6 disputed area to pursue long-held 7 dieological, political, economic, and strategic 6 goals.								100096A000	1000964000
1310010	One side engaging in fomenting and encouraging trebellious groups in the region.			•					300010	500010
0 <b>12-5</b> 1375	One side charges that the other has fomented a revolt within its territory.								012-5	012-5
133.	. A majority of the residents of the disputed area register their desire for accession to the other side.									
134	. Each side establishes military posts in territory claimed by the other.									

Аррі	PHASE II-18.	NOT	A FACTOR	OR		А	FACT	0 R		Арр
roved For Re	insufficient information, check box one (1) situation not present or true, check box two (2) present but no influence, check box three (3) a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	IN FO.	NOT TRUE/	FLUENCE	FACTOR T	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE	a .,	FACTOR FROM I	FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE O	rovedFor Re
lease 20	GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	-	2	3 IN	MUCH IN FLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	<u> </u>	SOME IN FLUENCE 8	ease.20
04/09/23	Both sides to the dispute reinforce their border garrisons.				·					04/09/23
: SA-F	One side to the dispute reinforces its border garrisons.									: CIA-F
D <b>P</b> 79№	Minor incidents occur along the border between the two sides.									RDP79N
10 <b>99</b> 96A00	One or both quicken the pace of building border posts and extending them into territory claimed by the other.				·					100096A0
0 <b>5</b> 000100	One side refuses to intervene in disputed area unless leader in that area accedes to its demands.									005000100
12=5	The "non-status quo" party is in unchallenged control of the disputed area.									)12-5
141.	The "status quo" party is in unchallenged control of the disputed area.									

III					
PHASE	CASE:	"STATUS QUO"SIDE:	"NON-STATUS QUO"SIDE:	DATE PHASE BEGAN:	CODER:

	PHASE III-1.	NOT A F	FACTOR		A	FACTO	1 -			
THHHH	1. In insufficient information, check box one (1) 2. In situation not present or true, check box two (2) 3. In present but no influence, check box three (3) 4. In a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	NO INFO.	EFRENCE NO IN- BEESENL	FACTOR	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE	Q	FACTOR FROM IN	FACTOR TENDS AWAY  FROM INCREASED VIOLENCED  PO  PO  PO  PO  PO  PO  PO  PO  PO  P	Approved For CENCEROCE	
	SOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS BENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	1 2	9	MUCH IN FLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME IN FLUENCE 8	r Release 6 1 INFLUE 1 PER	뜅
i i	PREVIOUS OR GENERAL RELATIONS BETWEEN SIDES  * * * * * * * * * * * *  * * * * * *								2004/09/23	
2.	side warns other that site disputed area will n								CIA-RD	
3.	Leader of one side heeds warning that harsh measures will result in action by the other side.								P79M000	
4.	Deader of one side desires to avoid war with other side.								96A00	
5.	Both sides appear to have limited objectives in the hostilities.								50001	
9	One or both sides do not appear to have limited objectives in the hostilities.								0012-5	
7	The sides and their supporters are willing to seek a negotiated settlement.									
80	The "non-status quo" side indicates a willing- ness to discuss an end to hostilities.									

Ар	PHASE III-2.	NOT A	FACTOR		А	FACTO			Ар
budyeq Lot B	f insufficient information, check box one (1) f situation not present or true, check box two (2) f present but no influence, check box three (3) f a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8,or 9	NO TRUE\	LUNENCE NO IN- LEESENT	FACTOR I	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE	9	FACTOR FROM IN	FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENÆE A	proved For R
elease 2	GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	1 2	3	MUCH IN FLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME IN FLUENCE 8	Hense 2
004/0	Negotiations among sides are going on.								004/0
9/23	Leader of one side announces a cease fire.								9/23
CIA-RI	Leader of one side calls for a summit meeting of involved parties.								: CIA-RI
рьд эмс	The "status quo" side makes some concessions to the other side.								ЭР79М
0096A000	The dangers of all-out war which both sides want to avoid are increased when hostilities spill out of the disputed area.					·			0096A00
500010	Hostilities have not yielded any significant advance toward the "non-status quo" side's goal.								050001
012-5	"Status quo"side is rallying support of some members of the other side.								0012-5
16.	Neither side makes an effort to penetrate deeply into the other's territory.								
17.	One or both sides try to penetrate deeply into the other's territory.								

A factor, there as appropriate 4,3,6,7,8, or 9   EMERICAL STOWARD FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE As struction not present or true, check box two (2)   EMERICAL STOWARD FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE As struction not present or true, check as appropriate 4,3,6,7,8, or 9   Q MESS   MUCHANGE INTILES NOT BOTH INCREASED VIOLENCE As a struction of the factor, there as a ppropriate 4,3,6,7,6,7,6,7,6,7,7,7,7,7,7,7,7,7,7,7,7		PHASE III-3.	NOT A FACTOR	TOR		A FACTO	1		
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS  The "non-status quo" side is unsuccessful in attempting to establish a rival government to the "status quo" side.  The "non-status quo" side is successful in attempting to establish a rival government  The "non-status quo" side is successful in attempting to establish a rival government  The "non-status quo" side is successful in to the "status quo" side as achieved its  The "non-status quo" side as achieved its  The "non-status quo" side as achieved its  Primary goals.  GREAT POWER INVOLVEMENT  A great power's diplomatic support of struggle.  Great power gives "status quo" side sub-status	1.5.8.4 1.5.6.4	insufficient information, check box one (1) situation not present or true, check box two (2) present but no influence, check box three (3) a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	IN FO.  PRESENT		FACTOR TENDS T INCREASED VIOL		FACTOR FROM IN	TENDS AWAY	FINCENCE For
The "non-status quo" side is unsuccessful in attempting to establish a rival government to the "status quo" side.  The "non-status quo" side is successful in attempting to establish a rival government to the "status quo" side has achieved its primary goals.  GREAT POWER INVOLVEMENT  A great power's diplomatic support of one side encourages latter to continue the struggle.  Great power gives "status quo" side substantial economic assistance.  Great power gives "non-status quo" side sub-stantial economic assistance.  Great powers move to supply the "status quo" side with arms and equipment to redress imbalance.	. Clease		1	1	UENCE	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME IN FLUENCE 18	ITTLESS CNFLUESS 9 ese
The "non-status quo" side is successful in  attempting to establish a rival government to the "status quo" side.  The "non-status quo" side has achieved its  primary goals.  GREAT POWER INVOLVEMENT  * * * * * * * * * * *  A great power's diplomatic support of one side encourages latter to continue the struggle.  Great power gives "status quo" side substantial economic assistance.  Great power gives "non-status quo" side sub- stantial economic assistance.  Major powers move to supply the "status quo" side with arms and equipment to redress imbalance.	2004/09/23 μ	The "non-status quo" side is unsuccessful attempting to establish a rival government to the "status quo" side.							2004/09/23
The "non-status quo" side has achieved its primary goals.  GREAT POWER INVOLVEMENT  * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	1. 3.7-170	The "non-status quo" side is successful attempting to establish a rival governme to the "status quo" side.							3 : CIA-RD
GREAT POWER INVOLVEMENT  * * * * * * * * * *  A great power's diplomatic support of one side encourages latter to continue the struggle.  Great power gives "status quo" side substantial economic assistance.  Great power gives "non-status quo" side sub- stantial economic assistance.  Major powers move to supply the "status quo" side with arms and equipment to redress imbalance.	20	The "non-status quo" side has achieved primary goals.							P79M0
A great power's diplomatic support of one side encourages latter to continue the struggle.  Great power gives "status quo" side substantial economic assistance.  Great power gives "non-status quo" side sub- stantial economic assistance.  Major powers move to supply the "status quo" side with arms and equipment to redress imbalance.	H	GREAT POWER INVOLVEMENT  * * * * * * * * * * *		4 - 0.4					0096A000
Great power gives "status quo" side substantial economic assistance.  Great power gives "non-status quo" side sub- stantial economic assistance.  Major powers move to supply the "status quo" side with arms and equipment to redress imbalance.	212	A great power's diplomatic support of one side encourages latter to continue struggle.							0500010
Great power gives "non-status quo" side sub- stantial economic assistance.  Major powers move to supply the "status quo" side with arms and equipment to redress imbalance.	22.7	Great power gives "status quo" side economic assistance.							012-5
Major powers move to supply the "status side with arms and equipment to redress imbalance.	23.	power gives "non-status quo" side sub ial economic assistance.		g, a.j., gays - Sy, debres and a					
	24.	1		38					

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ENE. Maj quo imb	insufficient information, check box one (1) situation not present or true, check box two (2) present but no influence, check box three (3) a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	IN EO.	NO IN- NOT TRUE	FLUENCE INCREAS	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE	RD E	FACTOR FROM IN	FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCED	pproved For
Maj quo imb	GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	н	2	MUCH INFLUENCE 3 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME IN FLUENCE 8	LITTLES Ses 9 Ses 1 Ses
	Major powers move to supply the "non-status quo" side with arms and equipment to redress imbalance.								2004/09/23
Great	at power interest in the area increases.								: CI
A g tha	A great power urges one side to avoid action that might develop into a full-scale war.								A-RDP7
Arr	Arrival of arms in one side raises the prospect of a wider war.								9M0009
Str	Strong superpower diplomatic support to "non-status quo" side.								6A000
Great	Great power supporter of "status quo" side contemplates intervention,								5000100
Gre	Great power supporter of "non-status quo" side contemplates intervention.								)12-5
A g ten	A great power indicates growing interest in termination of hostilities and negotiated settlement.								
Gre	Great powers take common stand of insisting on a cease fire and avoidance of intensification			an experience of the second second	w				

Δ	PHASE III-5.	NOT A	FACTOR		A F	ACTO	24		Δ
Approved For	insufficient information, check box one (1) situation not present or true, check box two (2) present but no influence, check box three (3) a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	NOT TRUE/	EFRENCE NO IN-  BEESENL		FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE		FACTOR 1	FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENSE A	ppro <b>ved For</b>
Release	GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	1 2	8	MUCH IN FL UENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	NCE	MUCH INFLUENCE 1	SOME IN FLUENCE 8	LITI <b>ZE</b> INFLÆENCE
2004/09/23	The prestige of a superpower is perceived as being committed to settlement of the conflict.								2004/09/23
ÇţA-F	Great power supporter of "non-status quo" side refuses to assure that side of assistance.								: CIA-
RDP <sub>Z</sub> 79M	Great power supporter of "status quo" side refuses to assure that side of assistance.								RDP79IV
1φοσ96Α	A superpower appears to be neutral on the conflict.								100096
<b>റ</b> 0ഇ500	A superpower is fearful that the conflict will grow into a much wider war.								000500
010 <mark>0</mark> 12-5	EXTERNAL RELATIONS GENERALLY  * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *								010012-5
39.	One side receives assistance from one of its supporters.								
40.	Countries on whom the "non-status quo" side is dependent are unable or unwilling to give further support.								

III-6.  Interest in the region give material.	A	FACTOR TENDS AWAY  FROM INCREASED VIOLENCES  A	SOME LITTLES IN FLUENCE S 8 9 8 9 8	2004/09/23	: CIA-	RDP79I	100096	A00050	0010012-5		
##ASE III-6.  insufficient information, check box one (1)  situation not present or true, check box two (2)  present but no influence, check box three (3)  present states on whom the "status quo" side is  dependent are unable or unwilling to give  further support.  Use of force by one side alienates potential  allies.  Armed forces of supporters of both sides do  not become involved.  Armed forces of supporters of both sides  become involved.  Armed forces of supporters of both sides  become involved.  Other countries in the region provide training  facilities and bases of operation for the "non-status quo" side.  Other states in the region give material  support to "non-status quo" side.  External pressures for termination develop  External pressures for termination develop  External pressures for termination develop		FACTOR FROM I	<u> </u>					A Page 1			
THASE III-6.  Insufficient information, check box one (1)  Situation not present or true, check box two (2)  Present but no influence, theck box three (3)  a factor, theck as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9  ENGRET ENDR  GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS  Countries on whom the "status quo" side is dependent are unable or unwilling to give further support.  Use of force by one side alienates potential  allies.  Armed forces of supporters of both sides do  not become involved.  Supporter of one side threatens unilateral  intervention.  Other countries in the region provide training facilities and bases of operation for the facilities and bases of operation for the "non-status quo" side.  Support to "non-status quo" side.  External pressures for termination develop  External pressures for termination develop	F A C										
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insufficient information, check box one (1) situation not present or true, check box two (2) present but no influence, check box three (3) a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9 GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS  1 Countries on whom the "status quo" side is dependent are unable or unwilling to give further support.  Use of force by one side alienates potential allies.  Armed forces of supporters of both sides do not become involved.  Armed forces of supporters of both sides become involved.  Supporter of one side threatens unilateral intervention.  Other countries in the region provide training facilities and bases of operation for the "non-status quo" side.  Other states in the region give material support to "non-status quo" side.  External pressures for termination develop	I	NO IN- LEESENL									- Angle (rest to
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	PHASE	insufficient information, check box one (1) situation not present or true, check box two present but no influence, check box three (3) a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	GENERAL	Countries on whom the "status quo" side dependent are unable or unwilling to give further support.	Use of force by one side alienates allies.	Armed forces of supporters of both sides not become involved.	Armed forces of supporters of both become involved.	Supporter of one side threatens intervention.	Other countries in the region provide facilities and bases of operation for "non-status quo" side.	states in the region give t to "non-status quo" side	pressures

Appreved Fer Release 2004/09/23 : CIA-RDP79N00096A000500010012-5	•	PHASE III-7.	NOT A	FACTOR	M	A	FACTO	1			
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS  1 2 3 A 4  CHEEN MUCH  After major ally of one side relinquished its  1 2 3 A 4  CHEEN major ally of one side relinquished its  1 2 3 A 4  CHEEN MUCH  After major ally of one side relinquished its  1 2 3 A 4  CHEEN MUCH  After major ally of one side relinquished its  2 After major ally of one side relinquished its  3 After major ally of one side relinquished its  4 Alter major ally of one side relinquished its  5 Alter major ally of one side relinquished its  6 Doubt sides parties carry out their threat to halt  6 Doubt sides somewhat dependent for assistance on altitude parties carry out their threat to halt  6 Doubt sides parties carry out their threat to halt  7 Alter major ally of one side  8 Outside party that presses for an end to hostill-  9 Outside party that presses	12.64	insufficient information, check box one (1) situation not present or true, check box two present but no influence, check box three (3) a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	IN FO.	NO IN- LEESENT		TENDS TOWA.	S E	FACTOR FROM IN	TENDS AWAY	COLENCE	Approved For
After major ally of one side relinquished its  Tole, that side was able to obtain another ally.  After major ally of one side relinquished its  Tole, that side was not able to obtain another  A ally.  Outside parties carry out their threat to halt  Mulitary assistance to both sides.  Both sides somewhat dependent for assistance on outside party that presses for an end to hostill-  Outside party that presses for an end to hostill-  Both sides somewhat dependent for assistance on outside party that presses for an end to hostill-  Both sides somewhat dependent for assistance on uside party that presses for an end to hostill-  Both sides somewhat dependent for assistance on antily of one side responds to attacks with  Anjor ally of one side responds to attacks with  Brolonged or intensified hostilities may bring into operation a mutual security agreement of which one side is a member.  Prolonged or intensified dostilities may bring into operation a mutual security agreement of which one side is a member.  "Non-status quo" side fearful of intentions of potential ally.		GENERAL					LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME IN FLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUE 9	면 Re <b>lé</b> ase
After major ally of one side relinquished its role, that side was not able to obtain another ally.  Outside parties carry out their threat to halt military assistance to both sides.  Both sides somewhat dependent for assistance on coutside party that presses for an end to hostil- both sides somewhat dependent for assistance on coutside party that presses for an end to hostil- both side party that presses for an end to hostil- coutside party that presses for an end to hostil- both sides somewhat dependent for assistance on coutside party that presses for an end to hostil- both side responds to attacks with continged or intensified hostilities may bring into operation a mutual security agreement of which one side is a member.  "Non-status quo" side fearful of intentions of potential ally.	1 •	After major ally of one side relinquished its role, that side was able to obtain another ally							·	2004/0	2004/0
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Both sides somewhat dependent for assistance on outside party that presses for an end to hostil-  Outside party that presses for an end to hostil-  Despite military victory, ally of one side unvilling to attempt to impose definitive  Solution.  Major ally of one side responds to attacks with large reinforcements.  Prolonged or intensified hostilities may bring into operation a mutual security agreement of which one side is a member.  "Non-status quo" side fearful of intentions of potential ally.		Outside parties carry out their threat military assistance to both sides.								TO 70	RDP79
Despite military victory, ally of one side unwilling to attempt to impose definitive solution.  Major ally of one side responds to attacks with large reinforcements.  Prolonged or intensified hostilities may bring into operation a mutual security agreement of which one side is a member.  "Non-status quo" side fearful of intentions of potential ally.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Both sides somewhat dependent for assistance on outside party that presses for an end to hostilities.									M00096A0
Major ally of one side responds to attacks with large reinforcements.  Prolonged or intensified hostilities may bring into operation a mutual security agreement of which one side is a member.  "Non-status quo" side fearful of intentions of potential ally.	1 -	Despite military victory, ally of one unwilling to attempt to impose definit solution.								,0000001	00500010
Prolonged or intensified hostilities may bring into operation a mutual security agreement of which one side is a member.  "Non-status quo" side fearful of intentions of potential ally.		Major ally of one side responds to attacks large reinforcements.								,012-0	012-5
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	56.	quo" side fearful of intentions .ly.									

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ssion stic  ted  ops  supply e.  in  in  it	ed parties which orm a peacekeepir	are present 1g force.								ase 2004
ops supply e. sis in tt	The scope of one side's ally's military mission has expanded from its initial role of logistic support to advice on military operations.	mission ogistic s.								/09/23 : CI
ops supply e. is in the	Moderating third-party forces in the area begin to phase out.	disputed								A-RDP
	Military action by one side brings its tro into combat with allies of the other side.	troops ide.					·			79МОО
	MILITARY-STRATEGIC  * * * * * * * * * * * *  Move by one side against the other side's supply ines risks precipitating a retaliatory move.	s supply								96A000500
nt the	Foreign offi threaten to continued mi	rces es in								010012-5
the	Neither side is able to obtain a decisive military victory at the level of commitment and risk each is willing to accept.	lve ment								
	As one side's armed forces grow rapidly, quality of training has been sacrificed.	1								

ſ	PHASE III-9.	NOT A	FACTOR	~	A	FACTO			7	Ar
1	insufficient information, check box one (1) situation not present or true, check box two (2) present but no influence, check box three (3) a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	NO TRUE\	EFOENCE NO IN- BEESENT		FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE	Q. 2	FACTOR FROM IN	FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCED A	OLENCE	proved For B
명 Release 2	GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	1 2	m	MUCH IN FL UENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH IN FLUENCE 7	SOME IN FLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUE 9	Alexee (
2004/09/23	"Status quo" side's forces offer ineffective resistance and are unable to stop or deflect attack of "non-status quo" side.								004/03/23	0004/09/23
: CIA-RDP	Force is being used, not with the expectation of military victory, but to add strength to diplomacy by threatening intensification to a wider war.								. CIA-INDF	· CIV DDD
	Commander in chief of one side's army advises against more military activity.								3111000	Z M M M M M
l	As a military force, one side never succeeded in moving beyond terrorism and isolated guerrilla "pockets."							·	0400030	6400050
	One side unable to cut off supply of arms to other side.									001001
2-5	One side resorts to guerrilla warfare.								-5	2.5
	The terrain is not suitable for guerrilla warfare.									1
F -	Relatively uncontrollable military and paramilitary units act on their own initiative.									<u> </u>
			!							1

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	ENDS AW	SOME IN FLUENCE 8								
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А	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE	SOME INFLUENCE 5								
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PHASE III-10.	insufficient information, check box one (1) situation not present or true, check box two (2) present but no influence, check box three (3) a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	Military activity on one side proves more effective than in the past, thus discouraging cother side from believing it can win a military victory.	A heavily in favor of one of them.	one side has very weak military forces.	One side continues to have overwhelming military preponderance in the area.	Forces of one side in the area outnumber other of side and are better trained, led, equipped, and supplied for the terrain in which the fighting occurs.	The "status quo" side has the military advantage.	. The "non-status quo" side has the military advantage.	. Raids by one side into territory of other side fail to inflict military damage.
	12.64	.5.5456	73.5	4	P79W	76	77.	12- <b>5</b>	79.	80.

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insufficient information, check box one (1) situation not present or true, check box two (2) present but no influence, check box three (3) a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	NOT TRUE/	LUCENCE NO IN- LEESENT	FACTOR T	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE	A	FACTOR FROM IN	FACTOR TENDS AWAY ON FROM INCREASED VIOLEN DE ON	prov <b>e</b> d For
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	1 2	۳	MUCH IN FLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME INFLUENCE 8	LITTINE CNFL DENCE
it necessary to commit more been anticipated.	<u> </u>							2004/09
hostilities are inconclusive.								/23 :
The manner in which fighting breaks out suggests that neither side had planned a major military operation at that time and hostilities are largely accidental.								CIA-RDP79I
cease fire in place side's troops too close.								M00096
us quo" side uses its superior military to win military victory.								A00050
us quo" side uses its superior military win military victory.								0010012
States with greatest influence on the"status quo" side are constrained from exerting pressure by larger strategic concerns.								2-5
Concerns that led to the initial intervention by one side remain, but the forces committed are unable to secure their objectives.								
								1

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	PHASE III-13.	NOT A	FACTOR		A	FACTO			
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For Rele	GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	1 2	m ا	MUCH IN FLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH IN FLUENCE 7	SOME IN FLUENCE 8	ELTTLE INFLUENC 9 B
<b>45e</b> 20	The United Nations does not assert itself strongly.								ease 20
04/09/23 . 86	The United Nations maintains pressure for an immediate cease fire without political pre-								04/09/23
CIA-RI	The United Nations is actively seeking a political formula to end the hostilities.								CIA-RI
<b>P7.9M0</b>	Leadership of "non-status quo" side is anxious to take the conflict to the United Nations.								OP79M0
101	Leadership of the "status quo" side is anxious to take the conflict to the United Nations.								0096A
102000	The U.N. Secretary General urges restraint on both sides.								00500
<b>10012</b> -	One side withdraws from international organiza-								10012-
104.	Security Council members favor cessation of hostilities and negotiated settlement.								5
105.	A great power vetoes United Nation Security Council resolution calling on adversaries to respect each other's independence and territorial								
							1		

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	FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCED PA	RETILLII	2004/09	/23 : CIA-	RDP79M0	0096A	000500010	012-5		
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TON	10		q			lt	-			ص <u></u>
	FIRASE LIL-13.    Construction of present or true, check box two (2)   Construction not present or true, check box two (2)   Construction not influence, check box three (3)   Construction of the present but no influence, check box three (3)   Construction of the present but no influence, check box three (3)   Construction of the present but no influence, check box three (3)   Construction of the present but no influence, check box three (3)   Construction of the present but no influence, check box three (3)   Construction of the present but no influence, check box three (3)   Construction of the present but no influence, check box three (3)   Construction of the present but no influence, check box three (3)   Construction of the present but no influence, check box three (3)   Construction of the present but no influence, check box three (3)   Construction of the present but no influence, check box three (3)   Construction of the present but no influence, check box three (3)   Construction of the present but no influence, check box three (3)   Construction of the present but no influence, check box three (3)   Construction of the present but no influence (4,5,6,7,8,0)   Cons	병	Plans for a United Nations force are elaborated and contingents committed.	The U.N. creates a U.N. Force to perform the task for which the "non-status quo" side claimed its action was undertaken.	The U.N. creates a body to make an on-the-spot report and to facilitate resumption of negotiations.		Both sides agree tascertain the wish		the	Regional organization of which adversaries are
	4 S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	reiease 2	<b>404/09</b>	/23 : CIA-	RDP.79M0	0098A0	000590010	0012-5 1707 1707	121.	122.

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A	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE	SOME INFLUENCE 5										
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PHASE III-16.	insufficient information, check box one (1) situation not present or true, check box two (2) present but no influence, check box three (3) a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	d GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	International organization body is slow in setting to the disputed area.	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	Refugees from one side return to carry out raids.	Violence occurs between ethnic groups within country supporting one side.	Riots between ethnic groups in one side raise doubt about the viability of that side.	6 Ethnic rivalries exist in "non-status quo" side.	Ethnic rivalries exist in "status quo" side.	Both sides are worried about effects of their in military activity on hostile ethnic groups in disputed area.	• ECONOMIC * * * * * * * *	. The "non-status quo" side faces economic problems as a result of hostilities.
	Hopproved F	oi Relea	se 2004	/09/ <b>2</b> 3 :	CIA-RD	P79M0	0 <b>96A0</b>	127	010 17 17	<b>012-5</b>	VII.	130.

insufficient information, check box one (1) situation not present or true, check box two (2 present but no influence, check box three (3) a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9 general but no influence, check box three (3) a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9 general but no influence, check box three (3) a result of hostilities.  Great power ally of "status quo" side threaten it with cut in economic assistance. Great power ally of "non-status quo" side threatens it with cut in economic assistance. Great powers threaten to withdraw economic aid from both sides unless cease fire instituted. The need to counter the other side's activitie weakens the economic, social, and financial situation of one side.  Advances by one side threaten important economic resource area of other.  The costs of hostilities for both sides are becoming burdensome, especially in terms of	NOT	∢	FACTOR		A	FACTO	-		Appro
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS  The "status quo" side faces economic problems a result of hostilities.  Great power ally of "status quo" side threaten it with cut in economic assistance.  Great power ally of "non-status quo" side threatens it with cut in economic assistance.  Great powers threaten to withdraw economic aid from both sides unless cease fire instituted.  The need to counter the other side's activities weakens the economic, social, and financial situation of one side.  Advances by one side threaten important economic resource area of other.  The costs of hostilities for both sides are becoming burdensome, especially in terms of	© 6	NO TRUE \ PRESENT	ELUENCE NO IN-	FACTOR TE INCREASEI	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE	g .	FACTOR FROM IN	FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE	ved For Relea
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Αþ	PHASE III-18.	NOT A E	FACTOR		A	FACT	0 R		, ,,,	An
1. 2. 8. 4. bpp/æqt£jalu B	insufficient information, check box one (1)  f situation not present or true, check box two (2)  present but no influence, check box three (3)  a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	NO TRUE	LINENCE NO IN- LEESENI	FACTOR TENDS INCREASED VIC	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE	3D	FACTOR FROM II	FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE	TOLENC	proved For R
elease 2	GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	1 2	٣	MUCH IN FLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME IN FLUENCE 8	LITTL INFLU	Elease 2
0 <b>04</b> /09/	INTERNAL-POLITICAL  * * * * * * * * * * * *									004/09/
23 : CIA	Public opinion on one side rallies in the struggle against the other side.		!			•				23 : CIA
- <b>RDP7</b>	Public opinion comes to favor the "status quo" side.									-RDP79
140 <b>Me</b>	Public opinion comes to favor the "non-status quo" side.									M0009
6 <u>4</u> 0005	The "non-status quo" side creates a rival government.								,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	SA0005
14700 14700	There is little chance that internal unrest will be triggered by continuation of hostilities.									000100
<b>12-5</b> 17 3 14 3 1	Internal unrest is likely to be triggered by continuation of hostilities.									12-5
144.	Heavy domestic pressure being generated in one side to cease hostilities.									
145	Opposition in one side to domestic policy increases as the scale of violence rises.	The state of the s			and Addition to the second sec	mant control. Consults				

Phase III-19 Finsufficient situation not situation not situation not situation not situation not a factor, che a factor, che cone of form to overthrow to overthr	Approv	ed FogReleas	E 2004/0	9/23 : CIA-	RDP79	лооо96	A00050	0010012-	5	
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HASE III-19.  PHASE III-19.  Hissufficient information, check box one (1)  Hissufficient information, check box two (2)  Hissufficient information, check box two (2)  Hissufficient information, check box two (2)  Hissufficient information, check box three (3)  History present or true, check box three (3)  HIGHEASED VIOLENCE	~	FACTOR FROM IN	UENCE 7							
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		I		Leaders none of to overt	"Status quo" side moves to arrests and strong reprisal	The "non-status quo" concessions.	From time to time extremist political in both sides gain control over policy	CHARACTERISTICS OF ONE SIDE	One side is able to dramatize its by an international incident.	quo" side's pursuit of its means has achieved no succe
	Approv	ed For Belieas		9/23ु: CIA-F	RDP791	100096	A00050	0010012- ద	150.	151.

PE	PHASE III-20.	NOT 4	A FACTOR	OR		A	FACT	0 R		Ар	
insu situ pres	insufficient information, check box one (1) situation not present or true, check box two (2) present but no influence, check box three (3) a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	IN FO.	NO IN-	FLUENCE	FACTOR TENDS INCREASED VIC	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE		FACTOR FROM IN	FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE A	proved For R	
GENE	GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	П	2	MUCH INFL	UENCE	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	<del>2</del>	SOME IN FLUENCE 8	edease 20 Editation Editation	NCE
"NG by	"Non-status quo" side's pursuit of its goals by peaceful means has achieved success.									04/09/23	
One	One side feels a great responsibility for the fate of its proxy forces.									B : CIA-I	
Soj	Some military officers on one side believe that a military solution to the problem is possible.									RDP79N	
Q di	Opposition within the "status quo" side reaches into high levels of the military.									100096	
D De	Despite one side's hopes to keep its role covert, its prime role in the military action was widely assumed.									A0005000	
SF	Splits within one side become open rifts.									1001	4004
	There is emerging within one side a coalition in opposition to the party in power.									2-5	
P Z	One side is ideologically committed to prolonging the fight.										
H 1	The "non-status quo" side's military and territorial objectives appear to be limited.										

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insufficient information, check box one (1) situation not present or true, check box two (2) present but no influence, check box three (3) a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	NO INFO.  TO TRUE  TO	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE	FACTOI FROM	FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCED BA A A	OFENCENCE OF
ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	1 2 3	MUCH SOME LITTLE INFLUENCE A 5 6	NCE I	SOME INFLUENCE 8	INFLUENCE 9 SEE
Splits occur in the leadership of one side.					2004/0
reinforced by action by against suspected disloyal					9/23 : CIA-
uo" side's hope for future is not fulfilled.					RDP79
not prepared to act					M00096
side denies any connection					6A00050
supporting one side give country's threat to intervene.					0001001
Public opinion in "status quo" side favors a negotiated settlement.					2-5
an ideological split among the s of the "non-status quo" side.					
split among the us quo" side.					

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A	pprov <u>e</u> d For	Helease	2004/09	/23 : C	A-RDP7	9M0009	6A00	05000100	12-5	
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A	1.2.5.4. 4.3.5.4. 1.3.5.4.	reiease	2004/09	143 : C	A-RDP7	17 9 <b>Mooo</b> a	180 <b>A9</b>	0 <u>5</u> 000100	<b>12-5</b>	183.

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	FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE A	SOME IN FLUENCE 8							
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S. S.	ON	F-4							8
PHASE III-24.	insufficient information, check box one (1) is situation not present or true, check box two (2) present but no influence, check box three (3) is a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	ACTIONS OR CONTROLS IN THE DISPUTED AREA  \$\frac{1}{2} \times \ti	Initial hostilities fail to delay change in status quo.	Geography of disputed area makes it difficult to prevent one side from bringing in reinforcements.	Practical geographical limits in the disputed area make extended operations difficult.	One side has a sanctuary in an area whose terrain makes it difficult for other side to reach.	The geographic isolation of the disputed area compels the "non-status quo" side to conduct hostilities at relatively low level.	. The nature or location of the "non-status quo" side's attack weakens its claim to be supporting groups in disputed area.
Ар	ordvedtfør F	elease 2	2004/09/23	: <b>CIA-F</b>	DP79M00	09 <b>6</b> A00	0 <b>50</b> 00100	12,5 87	189.

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1	GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS		2	1	MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH IN FLUENCE 7	SOME IN FLUENCE 8	edese 2 Nusernani Odulini
0 <b>04/<u>0</u>9/2</b> :	Supporters of "status quo" side in the disputed area begin to turn against that side.				·				·	004/09/2
:'CIV-	Each side claims that the other is the aggressor and its own actions solely defensive.						:			3 : CIA
RDP79M0	Strong interests of one side in the disputed area are threatened by actions of the other side.									RDP79M0
0 <b>9</b> 6A0	There is united opposition to the "non-status quo" side's action.									0096A0
00 <b>5</b> 00010	The administration in area of one side near disputed area is unable to prevent military activity.	Marine Control of the State of								00500010
<b>0</b> 1, <b>2</b> -5	One side thinks it has proof of the other side's complicity in military activity in the disputed area.									012-5
196.	Raids by one side into disputed area are not successful either in causing significant damage or provoking local unrest.									
197.	Forces of one side sufficient to control									

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